EPINATO - It Won't Help You Win the Canadian Forces Evaluation WATEPINATO Surveillance System

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Understanding and Caring / Compréhension et bienveillance







CANADIAN FORCES HEALTH SERVICES SERVICES DE SANTÉ DES FORCES CANADIENNES



Outline

- Introduction
- Background EPINATO
- Evaluation Objectives
- Methods
- Results
- Conclusions
- Outcomes/Next Steps





Introduction

- Health surveillance systems on deployment
 - War
 - Peacekeeping
 - Potential terrorist attacks
 - Natural disasters
- NATO Surgeons General approved EPINATO
- 1996 Canada adopted EPINATO



EPINATO Purpose

- Monitor disease & injury morbidity trends
 - Emerging health threats
 - Troop strength/readiness
 - Guide Health programs, policies
 - Compare multinational health trends



EPI NATO Description

- Based on the British J95 Surveillance system
- Adopted by NATO for IFOR/SFOR
- Patient Visits categorized using 25 codes
- No specific ICD code assigned
- Captures First and Second visits
- Disposition duty level, hospitalization, specialist referral

EPI NATO codes

Code	Description	Code	Description
1	Intestinal infectious disease	13	Dermatological problems
2	Syphilis and STD's	14	Internal derangement of the knee
3	Other infectious diseases	15	Dorsopathies
4	Alcohol and drug abuse	16	Other musculoskeletal
5	Mental disorders	17	Medical complications
5.1	Stress reactions	18	Other diseases
6 7	Eye disorders	19	Injury due to road traffic accidents
/	Disorders of the ear, nose and throat	20	Injury due to military training
8	Respiratory system disease	21	Injury due to sports
9	Disease of teeth and oral cavity	22	Injury due to war/operations
11	Disease of digestive system	23	Other injury
12	Gynecological (include pregnancy)	24	Climatic injury (heat and cold)
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Evaluation Objectives

- Identify original objectives
- Document & compare data flow/process for Task Force Bosnia-Herzegovina (TFBH)
- Assess key attributes
 - Data quality (reliability/content validity)
 - Timeliness
 - Acceptability

Data for public health action





Methods: Agreement Study

- Chart audit August 2003, TFBH
 - Convenience sample 128 patient visits
 - Comparison EPI NATO Codes: UMS vs FHP
 - Blinded
 - Kappa analysis: All codes & injury-related visit codes
- Log audit
 - Examine diagnoses of "other" non-specific codes



Methods: Stakeholder

Interviews

- Standardized questionnaire
- August to December 2003
 - In theatre, TFBH
 - In garrison (Canadian Medical Headquarters)
 - NATO Supreme Headquarters Allied
 Powers Europe SHAPE



Results: Agreement Study

- Chart audit N=128
 - All codes 40% concordance
 - Injury codes 18% concordance
- Log audit
 - 25% (401/1604 visits) "other" codes
 - Misclassified
 - Inadequate categories



Results: Stakeholder

Interviews



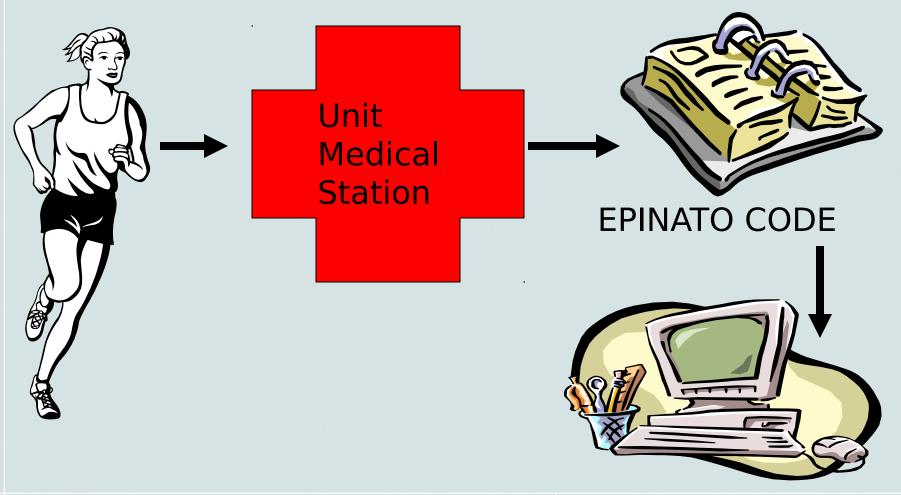
- High staff turnover
- No objectives or implementation plan

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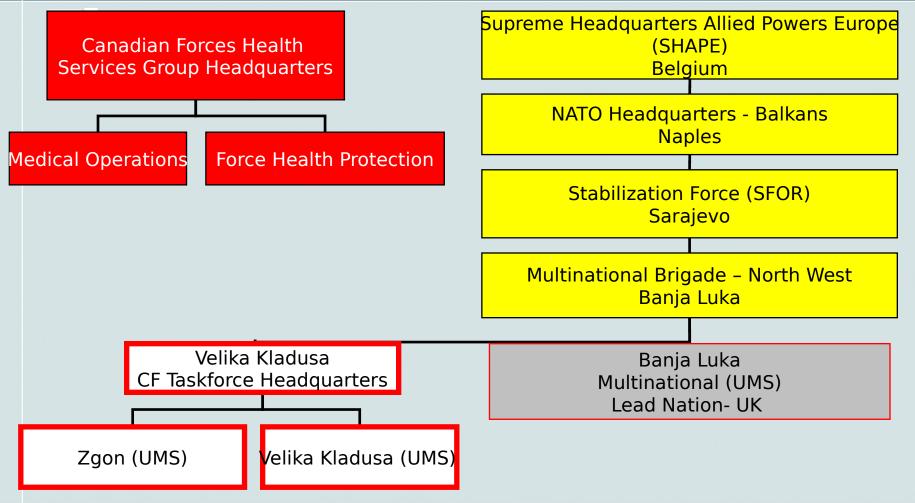
Results: Coding Process

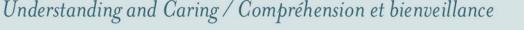


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Results: Intended Data









Results: Content Validity

- Ambiguous coding definitions
- No categories for common conditions
- No formal training
- No dedicated resources
- Competing surveillance system
 - Medical Situation Report (MEDSITREP)

Results: Timeliness

- Coded daily
- Reports compiled monthly
- Canadian reports had ceased



Results: Acceptability

- Lack of participation
- No dedicated resources or training
- No feedback at the local level
- Codes aggregated, not useful for epidemiological analyses
- Not used for health actions/policy



Limitations

- Original stakeholders/documentation not available
- "Snap shot" in time
 - -CF rotations in the same theatre
 - Other countries implementation
 - Other theatres
- Not randomized chart selection
- No comparison between FHP codes

Summary

- No objectives, planning, implementation
- Poor data quality Coding not reliable
- No systematic analysis, interpretation or reporting of data
- Gaps in reporting and timeliness
- No public health action





Conclusion

- EPI NATO not meeting deployment surveillance needs for the CF
- CF initiating a new system:
 Deployment Surveillance Working group, January 2004



Outcomes: Canadian Forces

- Gradually phase out the two systems EPINATO/MEDSITREP
- New deployment surveillance system
 - Measurable objectives
 - Electronic coding ICD 10 codes
 - Clear roles & responsibilities, operational plan
 - Training
 - Feedback to users at all levels
 - Data informs public health action



Electronic Coding

- ICD 10 code assigned based on diagnosis
- Allows for standardized coding, less error
- User friendly, easier
- Comparisons between theatres, countries
- Provides more useful, detailed health data
- Can be rolled up into larger categories
- Presently under development



Outcomes: NATO

- Chiefs of Military Medical Services (Preventive Medicine Working Group), Presentation given on CF evaluation April 2004
- COMEDS Prev Med Working group awaiting demo of electronic database.
- Other electronic systems may already be in place